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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, QUYNH H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2642

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 6-9 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because multiple dependent claims may not serve as a basis for any other multiple dependent claim. The above claims depend on claim 3 which, itself, is a multiple dependent claim. See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claims have not been further treated on the merits.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 3, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Staples et al. (U.S. Patent 5,889,845).

As to claim 1, Staples et al. teaches a method for redirection of telecommunications links, when a telecommunications which has been set up to a first telecommunications connection (*remote user's office calls*) is automatically redirected to a second communications connection (*remote user at remote location*), and information data which reflects a connection identification being transmitted in parallel with the user data by means of the telecommunications link (col. 2, line 61 through col. 3, line 10),

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characterized in that a public switching center for the first connections connection (Fig. 2) and a public switching center for the second telecommunications connection (PBX 112 via the PSTN) have means for storage of the connection identification of the first telecommunications connection, of the connection identification of the second telecommunications connection (Fig. 1; abstract - *where Staples discussed a method for diverting telecommunications connections for line identifications of a private branch exchange in a public switching office information stored to a telecommunications terminal with reference to the diverted telecommunications connections directed to one of the lines*) and of status information which states whether the redirection should be carried out, and in that the redirection to the second telecommunications connection is carried out in the public switching center for the first telecommunications connection (Figs. 12 and 14; col. 22, line 56 through col. 23, line 11).

As to claim 3, Staples et al. teaches the first telecommunications connection is a connection within a private branch exchange (Fig. 2).

Claim 10 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Staples et al. teaches having means for modification of information data which reflects a connection identification (virtual present server 106).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2, 4-5 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Staples et al. (U.S. Patent 5,889,845) in view of Tannenbaum et al. (U.S. Patent 5,901,209).

As to claims 2, 4, and 11, Staples et al. teaches the status of the redirection of the telecommunications links for the first telecommunications connection to the second telecommunications connection (Figs. 12 and 14; col. 22, line 56 through col. 23, line 11).

Staples et al. does not teach setting up a telecommunications link from the second telecommunications connection to a third telecommunications connection and when setting up a telecommunications link from a third telecommunications connection to the second telecommunications connection, the information data which is transmitted in parallel with the user data by means of the telecommunications link is modified in the public switching centers such that it reflects the connection identification of the first telecommunication connection instead of the connection identification of the second telecommunication.

Tannenbaum et al. teaches a system and method for selectively adjusting the caller identification of a calling party, wherein the network system instigates a calling campaign where remote agents are connected to through the network to called parties where the called party receives the caller ID information pertaining to the calling campaign and not the caller ID of the agent (abstract). The "pseudo ANI" is stored in a

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campaign definition database, when the caller is calling from home and it is desired to use the caller ID number. (col. 12, lines 6-61)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Staples' system by allowing the user to utilize a "pseudo ANI" that would be stored in a campaign definition database, as taught by Tannebaum, and thus in this manner provide a system that not only forward the calls made to corporate office to the user home phone, but also allows the user to mask his or her home phone ANI while working from the phone (work at home) as displaying the user's home phone ANI is not appropriate and counterproductive.

As to claim 5, Staples et al. teaches when an extension internal connection identification is entered, a telecommunications link which originates from the second telecommunications connection is passed to the private branch exchange and to the corresponding private branch exchange connection (Figs. 19 and 20; col. 28, lines 11-30).

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quynh H. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-7489. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday from 6:15 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad Matar, can be reached on 571-272-7488. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Quynh H. Nguyen

October 3, 2005


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